## THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S PLEA FOR HONE OF ELECTIONS AT THE SOUTH.

He Reiterates His Ohio Speeches, But Corrects the Record in Some Particulars-A Grand Reception to the Here of the Republican Reaction in the Buckeye State.

A serenade to Hon, John Sherman at the Eblitt House on Saturday evening brought out a large growd that extended along F street in a dense throng. The Marine Band was present, and at 8 o'clock the music struck up a lively air. The baleony above the main entrance to the hotel on F street was the stand for the speakers, and at about 8:15 o'eleek

MAJ, BUTTERWORTH'S INTRODUCTION.
Hop. Benjamin Butterworth, of Ohlo, introduced Senator John Sherman with a few preliminary remarks. He said, substantially: "Some of the Ohloans at present residing in Washington learned late last night that Ohlo's distinguished senator, John Sherman, would be with us to-night. As his coming became known there was felt and expressed among his friends a desire to extend to him a cordial greeting on his return to the national capital. This year assemblinge is the result. We be here, and intend by this greeting, to approve and to emphasize our approval of his course in the campaign which has just closed in Ohlo, and we desire to Indorse every utterance that felt from his lips during the canvass in which he bore so conspicuous a part. The MAJ. BUTTERWORTH'S INTRODUCTION.

the campaign which has just closed in Ohlo, and we desire to Indorse every utterance that fell from his lips during the canvass in which he bore so conspicuous a part. The seremade, which we have the honor of tendering our distinguished fellow-citizen, has more significance in it than that of mere compliment to the man. It is intended as a hearty indorsement and thorough approval of his public career. We desire to give our unvualified approval of his course in demanding and upholding a free ballot and an honest return of the same. We know, and all intelligent citizens know, that his utterances were not prompted by any trace of sectional feeling or hostility to the south. All he claimed, all he demanded on behalf of the people of Ohlo and on behalf of the people of the whole nation, was and is that the vote of a Republican in Ohlo shall not have twice or thrice the potentiality of the vote of a Democratic south Carolina, and everybody approved of that proposition. But in firm ness and justice be insisted upon the converse of the proposition—that is, that one Democratic vote in South Carolina should not have twice or thrice the potentiality of the converse of the proposition, i regret to say, does not meet with general approval in Democratic eircles. He certainly voiced the sentiments of every honest, patriotic citizen when he protested against any one man in any section of the country having through violence and fraud twice or thrice the political power of another man in another section, who is honest and lawabiding. He protested, as we all did in the late canvass, and as we do to night against the free born citizen of Ohlo being reduced to half a man politically. What was urged upon our people by the distinguished sensor was and what we now affirm is that it is erough for Virginia that she shall be as Ohlo; enough for Sciurioia during what some poople are pleased to call the bloody shirt in Ohlo this fall. In other words we demand that a freeman of Ohlo should not be reduced to one third of a man politically, u a freeman of Ohlo should not be reduced to one-third of a man politically, unless God originally made him upon that patern. The claims we made, the principles we advocated are not sectional unless to claim and insist upon an honest ballot be sectional. If there is one desire that rices above all others with our people it is that perfect pence and reconclitation may come, and be like the holy waters of Ezekiel-full of healing. But reconciliation must come with justice in one hand and political equality gathe other; and these conditions are only possible when the citizens of every state and section shall be protected in their right to east each his hallot and lare that ballot honestly counted. But while hundreds of thousands of voters are denied this right to vote, or, having But while hundreds of thousands of voters are denied this right to vote, or, having voted, have their builds suppressed, thus defeating the will of the people, there never can be, there ever will be, and, under the just providence of God, there never ought to be that peace and reconciliation for which we long. Any settlement or compromise that stops short of the full protection to every voter of all his rights is a crime against freedom.

"A free and pure ballot and a just and honest return—hobody ought to demand more, and no patriotic citizen will accept less. We have just finished a campaign in Ohio. I congratulate the citizens of my state that Ohio has vindicated the civilizastate that Ohio has vindicated the civiliza-tion and enlightenament of the age. I con-gratulate her and her sons that she has had the wiedem to make sure the return of John Sherman to the Senate. The True men of Chio, believing in John Sherman as a faithful representative and chappion of a cause to which they are theroughly de-voted, won for him and for the enlightened and progressive thoughts of the age a splendid victory—one the inducance of which must be for lasting good, not only for Ohio but for the country. But, my fellow-citizens, it was not my purpose to fellow-citizens, it was not my purpose to make a speech. You are here to listen to one of the foremost, if not the foremost one of the foremost, if not the foremost man in this republic, and I now have the pleasure of introducing him to you—John

SENATOR SHERMAN'S SPEECH. Senator Sherman then came forward

amid a burst of cheers and spoke as foliows:

"Fellow-Citizens: I am always glad to return to the city of Washington. I have seen it grow from a comparatively small city of 50,000 inhabitants until it has got to

"I am getting tired of it, and i appose you are also.
"I am going to take advantage of this immense audience to give you a lecture on the highest subject of American politics, transcending in importance any question of money, land, or tariff, of anything that merely affects property and life. My fellow, citizens, by far the mest important question now before the American people is how to protect the ballot box from fraud and correction. This is transcending in importantion. This is transcending in important.

now before the American people is how to protect the ballot box from fraud and corruption. This is transcending in importance, because, if it shall be established as a rule in our country that anywhere the voice of the people can be overthrown by seoundrels of any degree, and the people thus to deprived of their power, then a war of factions will commence. I intend not to speak as a partisan, you know I am a Republicab, but this is above partisanship.

"Frands in elections have occurred more or less from the beginning of our government, and must to some extent exist anywhere where criminals abound. But never before 1818 were crimes at an election organized by great bands of men bound tegether by ties of mutual advantage to overthrow and thwart the will of the people. That was done in New York in 1818 in order to prevent Gen. Grant from having the electoral vote in that state. It was shown that 50,000 fraudulent votes had been east at that election, and that these votes were given to Horatic Seymour. Fortunately, it did not affect the result, for Gen. Grant was elected without that state. But if that election since the civil war. The next time we had an apparently far election Gen. Grant was realected.

"But in 1876 there was realized in thisse states called the cutton at ties a movement known as the Mississipp plan to thwart the will of the people and to prevant a fuir election. Evaluace has been taken that that organization attended through muity thates. Contain a procession and contained that organization at the englishment.

instructed through many

resident elected by frand. By these boards we prevented a crime that might have threatened the existence of our government.

"The time that Gen, Gardeld was elected President of the United States the same fraud and the same combinations existed in those southern states, but, fortunately, the northern states elected without respect to any of those southern states, and in that way Gen, Gerfield became President of the United States by a sectional voic. But, my countrymen, last year the same dominating power of fraud continued in the cotton states controlled by the election, and that changed the result, so that Mr. Cleveland was by the returns elected where, had there been a fair vote and a fair count, James G. Blaine would have been President of the United States. Those are the plain facts, and no one here can deny them. I now sak the people of the whole United States of America if this statement is not true. No one dare deary it. Since I attered that declaration some of the southern states by their representatives and their leading people have admitted that what I said was true. The Charleston News and Courier says that what the white men of South Carolina did accomplish was a revolution. They call it a revolution; I say it was a rebellion. They call it a revolution; I say it was a rebellion. They said that they wanted it distinctly understood that the negroes of the south were deprived of their rights. They say this is a white man's government, and we intend to retain our power. If it is right to defeat a majority because of physical power and superior organization then all election frauds are right, and the thief, the scoundrel, and forger, as well as the pickpocket, may rob and plunder whom he pleases. There is no crime greater than that, and by that erime a revolution was made in the government, and that crime I will denoue as long as I live and wherever I speak. The example set by successful manipulation of the ballot boxes in these extreme southern states, the resort to every kind of unfainess that overthr

discouragement with the national government against us and the state government against us. Hesides that, we had a whole army of Prohibitionists against us. We were fighting both Prohibitionists and Domocrats. With all these things against us we elected Foreker with a majority of 18,000 and the legislature with a popular majority of 20,000, even against great frauds in Cincinnati. Then the crime became worse, In Cincinnati, where these crimes were principally committed in the election of 1884, a police Heutenant by the name of Mullen in one ward in the night before election arrested more than 100 voters, and kept them in durance vile until the election was over, and then turned voters, and kept them in durance vile until
the election was over, and then turned
them out adrift without any accusation.
The perpetrator of this crime was tried and
confessed his guilt; was sent by the judge
to the jail for one year, and then the governor of Ohio came here and begged a parden for Mullen of the President, and I believe it was upon erroncous ideas that he
granted that pardon. And then Mullen
was promoted and permitted to repeat
crimes ten times worse. My countrymen,
if we dare not say anything about frauds in
the south lest we be chargeable with raising
the bloody shirt, what right have we to say
anything about Mullen?

"As soon as the recent election was over

tox, tied it up with a rope, and took it to the police officer, and then changed it so that when it was counted over 000 votes were Democratic and only 48 Republican.

"The filegal votes cast in that one precinct on the face of the returns defeated every Republican member and every sensitor from Hamilton county. Under such circumstances, my countrymen, every man who accepts a certificate of election ought to be marked with the brand of infamy. I would not trust him. Nearly every citizen in the United States feels that that was no infamous and base fraud with a view of changing the result of the election and with a corrupt object, bought with money. These are the facts. Every honest Democrat and honest men everywhere, I am glad to say, are denouncing these frauds.

"But that was not such a one as was committed in Columbus in sight of the penitentiary. Upon the return of that vote depended the election of a member of the house of representatives of Ohio. One member had been so badly beaten that they didn't try to resurrect him. Another was only beaten by 200 or 300, and so between Saturday night and Monday morning some thief stole from the county records the returns. They took these returns and they added 200 tallies for every Democratic candidate, changing the number of ballots from 208 to 508. They forged on top of the figure two and made it a five so handsomely that one could not tell it had been changed. They then were about to count it, knowing it was a forgery, when public indignation They then were about to count it, knowing it was a forgery, when public indignation sprang up in the city of Columbus. One of the greatest men of the Democratic party said: No, no; I might be glad to see such a result but we will not bring it about by fraud or forgery. So the honesty of Dem-ocrats helped to prevent that fraud in Co-lumbus.

Iumbus.

"So in Cincinnati the time is not far distant when every man who is believed to be connected with the frauds committed there will have the mark of Cain put upon his brow. My countrymen, that is the important question I want to put to you. We have got to put a stop to that.

"If Democrats, north and south, commit these frauds much longer, may not the Re-

these frauds much longer, may not the Republicans imitate their bad example? I hope not. But certainly the time must hope not. But certainly the time must come when every bailot cast must be counted. If it doesn't come there will be trouble in this country. I should be glad to contribute a remedy for this thing. I have thought much of the subject and there are two or three ways that might be resorted to. One is that Congress, the lawmaking power of the great nation, should go to work without respect to party ties and frame a wise election law and regulate the election for President of the United States. It is perfectly clear we have the power. The constitution expressly confers that power. The fectly clear we have the power. The constitution expressly confers that power. The states may make election laws, but Congress may 'change the time, place, and manner of holding elections.' So I am for an election law—a fair and just law, to be administered by men of both parties, all to be done under the surveillance of the courts of the United States. We will result to that, if we can.

the courts of the United States. We will result to that, if we can, "There is another remedy provided. If these people down south will not allow justice to take its course we cannot send armed thought of the very polling place. But we do say if they will cottime to trample upon the constitution, then we will not suffice the major the whomever one of COCOO of relocal people in the south who have count civil and polling at the south who have count of the major of the constitution and leading the this as claims of the death for several days. The decision of each for several days. The decision of eac

meny that in three of those states people had been deprived of their vote, and by the action of returning boards South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana were returned to therefore, these 0.000.000 of people are not to vote or be represented, then the white Democrate shall not vote for these people, and been counted in by the fraudulent votes of those states he would have been the first President elected by fraud. By those boards we prevented a crime that might have threatened the existence of our government.

"The time that Gen. Garfield was elected President of the United States the saine fraud and the same combinations existed in those southern states, but, fortunately, the northern states elected without respect lots of what our soldiers won in the war. One thing they won was the right of every man to vote, rich or poor, white or black, native or naturalized. It is engraven in the constitution. We will stand by it, and we will stand by the rights of the lowliest in our hard.

will stand by the rights of the lowness in cur land.

"The Republican party is strong enough to do this, although the remedy may not be castly seen. There never was a wrong but there is a remedy. I bid you good alight, and God bless you."

The speaker was interrupted frequently by cheers of approval, and upon fulshing

by cheers of approval, and upon fluishing his speech an enthusiastic round of ap-plause echoed along the street. After more music by the Marine band Hou, Green B. Raum stepped upon the balcony amid ap-plause, and said: GEN. BAUM'S REMARKS.

GEN. BAUN'S REMARKS.

"Cliffers of Illinois sojourning at Washington, I feel that I am authorized by the Republicans of the state of Illinois to congratulate the country that John Sherman had the wisdom and the courage to bring before the people of the United States this great question that all men everywhere shall have the right to vote and to have that vote counted. In my judgment, fellow-cliffens, that is the vital question of American politics to-day, and it was fitting that in this off year in politics, when the great body of the country was looking on the contest in Ohio, that this subject should be brought to the front, that the judgment of the people of that and other states should be had upon this question."

tion."
After the speaking was over Representa-tive Butterworth proposed three cheers for "Forsker, of Ohio;" "Daveuport, of New York," and "Wise, of Virginia," which was responded to with enthusiasm, after which the crowd dispersed quietly, and a more orderly meeting never assembled.

MR. BLAINE ON THE ELECTION. His Statesmanlike Utterances at Augusta Reproduced.

The speech delivered by Hon, James G. Biaine at Augusta, Me., on Nov. 8, 1884, is reprinted from the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN of the following day. It will be read with interest in connection with the speeches of Messrs. Sherman and Butterworth, given

above:

The result of the election, my friends, will be regarded in the future, I think, as extraordinary. The northern states, leaving out the cities of New York and Brooklyn from the count, sustained the Republican from the count, sustained the Republican cause by a majority of more than 400,000, almost 500,000, indeed, of the popular vote. The cities of New York and Brooklyn threw their great strength and influence with the solid south, and were the declaive element which gave to that section the control of the national government. Speaking now not at all as a defeated candidate, but as a loyal and devoted American, I think the transfer of the political power of the government to the south is a great national misfortune. It is a misfortune because it introduces an The perpetrator of this crime was tried and confessed his guilty was sent by the judge to the juil for one year, and then the governor of thio came here and begged a pardon for Mullen of the President, and I believe it was upon cromous ideas that he granted that pardon. And then Mullen was promoted and permitted to repeat crimes ten times worse. My countrymen, if we dare not say anything about franks in the south lest we be chargeable with raising the bloody shirt, what right have we to say anything about Mullen?

"As seen as the recent election was over an organized gang stopped the counting in fifteen precinets. Nokedy but they knew what the vote was., It was held back, Think of that. It could be for no motive but to commit fraud, and frands enough were committed in Hamilton county to change the result on the legislation ticket of four senators and nine representatives.

"Here is a sample of the frands which cocurred in the fourth ward. There were probably £00 or 600 voters in the ward, and according to previous elections about one-fourth were Republicans and the rest were probably £00 or 600 voters in the ward, and they to the police officer, and then changed it is to the police officer, and then changed it is not the police officer, and then changed it is not the police officer, and then changed it is not the police officer, and then changed it is not the police officer, and then changed it is not the police officer, and then changed it is not the police officer, and then changed it is not the police officer, and then changed it is not the police officer, and then changed it is not the police officer, and then changed it is not the police officer, and then changed it is not the police officer, and then changed it is not the police officer, and then changed it is not the police officer, and then changed it is not the police officer, and then changed it is not the police officer, and then changed it is not the police officer, and then changed it is not the police officer, and then changed it is not the police is a misfortune because it introduces an element which cannot insure harmony and hose have a white populatio nof 5,600,000, or just double the five southern states which I have named. These northern states have practically no colored population. It is berefore evident that the white men in practically no colored population. It is therefore evident that the white men in those southern states, by usurping and absorbing the rights of the colored men, are exerting just double the political power of the white men in the northern states. I submit, my friends, that such a condition of affairs is extraordinary, unjust, and derogatory to the manhood of the north. Even those who are vindictively opposed to negro suffrage will not deny that if presidential electors are assigned to the south by reason of the negro-population, that population ought to be permitted free suffrage in the election. To deny that clear proposition is to affirm that a southern white man in the lake states—it is to affirm that a confederate soldier shall wichly twice the influence in the nation that a Union soldier can, and that a perpetual and constantly increasing superiority twice the influence in the nation that a Union soldier can, and that a perpetual and constantly increasing superiority shall be conceded to the southern white man in the government of the Union. If that be quietly conceded in this generation it will harden into custom until the badge of inferiority will attach to the northern white man as odiously as ever Norman noble stamped it upon Saxon churt. This subject is of deep interest to the laboring men of the north. With the southern Democracy triumphant in their states and in the nation the negro will be compelled to work for just such wages as the whites may decree, wages which will amount as did the supplies of the slaves to a bare subsistence equal in cash, perhaps, to 55 cents per day, if averaged over the entire south. The white laborer in the north will soon feel the distinctive effect of this upon his own wages. The Republicans have clearly seen, from the earliest days of reconstruction, that wages in the south must be raised to a just recompense of the laborer, or wages in the north ruinously lowered, and the party have steadily worked for the former result. The reverse influence will now be set in motion, and that condition of affairs produced which years ago Mr. Lincoln warned the free laboring men of the north will prove heatile to their independence, and will inevitably lead to a ruinous reduction of wages. A mere difference in the color of the skin will not suffice to maintain an entirely different standard of wages, in contiguous and adjacent standard of wages, in contiguous and adjacent standard of wages, in contiguous and entirely have the colored men in the south been already deUNITED AND HARMONIOUS.

signal of their re-enslavement, and are affrighted because they think all legal protection for them is gone. Few persons in the
north realize how completely the chiefs of
the rebellion wield the political power
which has triumphed in the late election.
It is a portentous fact that the Democratic
scanters who came from the states of the
late confederacy, all, and I mean all without a single exception, personally participuted in the rebellion against the national
government. It is a still more significant fact
that in those states no man who was loyal
to the Union, no matter how strong a Demcerat he may be to-day, has the alightest
chance of political promotion. The one
great avenue to honer in that section is the
record of zealous service in the war against
the government. It is certainly an astoundlug fact that the section in which friendship for the Union in the day of its trial
and agony is still a political disqualification should be called now to rule over the
Union.

All this takes place during the lifetime of

she agony is still a political disqualities, iten should be called now to rule over the Union.

All this takes place during the lifetime of the generation that fought the war, and elevates into practical command of the American government the identical men who organized for its destruction and plunged us into the bloodiest contest of modern times. I have spoken of the south as placed by the late election in possession of the government, and I mean all that my words imply. The south furnished nearly three-quarters of the electoral votes that defeated the Republican party, and they will step to the command of the Democrats as unchallenged and as unrestrained as they held the same position for thirty years before the civil war.

Gentlemen, there cannot be political inequality among the citizens of a free republic. There cannot be a minority of white men in the south ruling a majority of white men in the north. Patriotism, self-execut ruling a majority of white men in the north. Patriotism, self-execut ruling a majority of white men in the south ruling a majority of

white men in the south railing a majority of white men in the south railing a majority of white men in the south railing a majority of white men in the north. Patriotism, self-respect, pride, protection for person, and safety for country all cry out against it. The very thought of it stirs the blood of men who inherit equality from the pigrims who first stood on Plymouth Rock, and from liberty-loving patriots who came to the Delaware with William Penn. It beecomes the primal question of American manhood. It demands a hearing and a settlement, and that settlement will vindicate the equality of American citizens in all personal and civil rights. It will at least establish the equality of white men under the national government, and will give to the northern man who fought to preserve the Union as large a voice in its government as may be exercised by the southern man who fought to destroy the Union. The contest just closed utterly dwarfs the fortunes and faite of candidates whether successful or unsuccessful. Paracelet. dwarfs the fortunes and fate of candidates whether successful or unsuccessful. Purposely—I may say instinctively—I have discussed the issues and consequences of that contest, without reference to my own defeat, without the remotest reference to the gentleman who is elevated to the presidency. Toward him personally I have no cause for the slightest ill-will, and it is with cordiality I express the wish that his official career may prove gratifying to bifuself and beneficial to the country, and that his administration may overcome the embarrassments which the peculiar source of its power imposes upon it from the hour of its birth.

SHERMAN ON THE SOUTH.

The Ohio Senator's Views on the Future of Virginia Half a Decade Since. From the "Southern Planter and Farmer," iblished in Richmond, January, 1881, the following, under the caption of "The Views of Secretary Sherman on the Future of Virginia and the South," is reproduced:

of Secretary Sherman on the Future of Virginia and the South," is reproduced:

We present below, as an answer to all the vile calumnies and mitorable standers heaped upon our people of the south by upprincipled political ineits and time-serving demagogues, the broad and statemanilke views of Mr. Secretary Sherman, Mr. Sherman has long been regarded as an advance leader of one of the great political parties that divide the country. While differing from him as widely asting poles, we nevertheless consede to him ability of a very high order, and a state-manchin rarely equaled by any public man of his day. Disparcing with his frammals policy in almost every perfectuar, yet we freely accord to him the meed of praise due the successful solution of a great problem. Since Accander Hamber space into existence our hancial system, and Mr. Secretary Chase, with the aid of Mr. ex-Secretary Chase, with the aid of Mr. ex-Secretary Chase, with the aid of Mr. ex-Secretary Sherman.

Fut coming down to business: Seeing last summer in the New York Independent a interfrom Mr. Sherman, in which many kind things were said of Virginia and her magnificent future, we addressed him a tooler regarder, expectating an article with sinner or her handled of the Panter and Farmer, to which the following reply was received, and invite the attention of our readers, expectally in the horitern states and inorgin countries:

"Treaserty Department, Washington, Dec.

specially in the beautiful and the substitute of definition follows I and for more sources of the development of the physical resources of the south, but I have been so much occupied with the routine business of the Tensury Begart ment that I flud it impossible to spare the time that I flud it impossible to spare the time. south, but I have been so much occupies with the rotuine business of the Trensury bepartment that I find it impossible to spare the time moccosity to express my opinious properly. I have great faith in the radial future development of the southern states. The conditions, however, were stated by me in a letter published in the Fourth of July number of the New York Independent, which you once mentioned to me as in your possession. If you think it important to have a disinterested view of Virginia possibilities from one who has more but the limitest wishes for the "old Dominion," you can republish from one who has more but the limitest wishes for the roll Dominion," you can republish from that article. It was written when I had the leistine of a vacation, and while loading upon the magnificent waters of the Chesapeake bay. With some qualifications it will apply to the middle southern states, especially to Tenn assec. The pollitical problem in the cotion states is a much more difficult one, but of that I am iso much occupied now to write.

The war settled, above all other things, that this county was to remain united, and harpy. If any one of the states is not prosperous, it is an injury to the whole.

It is also settled that the white and black races must live tegether and together work out the problem of life. Their relations should be treated kindly, generously, his rights carefully observed and his interests promoted. The superior education and greater property of the white man will give him a ambient advantage without impairing the political or civil radia of his collabors. I think the hastional covernment should help to the utmost in bringing about larpy relations between the two races.

Regrecting fundity to more fully comply with your washes, I am, our Saluman.

with your wishes, I am, very truly yours, John Sheeran,

The Bourbons Die Hard-Republican Speakers Abused-Knights of Labor BICHMOND, Va., Oct. 25.—Saturday's registra-

on of voters was accomplished by both par-cs. In this city the Republicans claim an acrosse of 500 voters, and the Democratic gain considerable. The bombon press of the state is full of

The bourbon press of the state is full of abuse of Foraker. Shorman, and McKinley, who are to speak for Wise in this state next week at several points. Both parties have pretty well finished their work at several points. Both parties have pretty well finished their work in the canvaes and the Ropublicanshave tenson to smitchpate a victory for the state and egislative tickets. Some of the bourbons as good as admit their defeat.

The president of the Virginia Midland railread is nurnishing free tickets to bourbons to obtain a surnishing free tickets to bourbons to obtain the victorial state of the read will inquire into this.

Hou, John E, Wise was in the city to-night, and he is sanguine of the result. The bourbons cannot poil their strength as they did not the property in the property of the result.

stfall.

The Knights of Labor have put a ticket up, lilehmond for a member of the senate and veral for the house, and the Republicans will properly in the control of the c support it.
Senator daines, of Nottoway, who was at blacks and Whites yesterday, and also in Potendarie when Fitz hee's parade was going in, says there were only thirty-five voters at he first page and about sixty in Petersburg in line with Lee.

Death of a Centenarian.

A TIDAL-WAVE VICTORY. All Independents Will Support Davenperi Not a Disaffected Republienn-Democratic Mugwempa-Cleveland's \$1,000 Check-Whitney's Navy

REPUBLICANS OF NEW YORK PREDICT

New York Oct 95 -- Secretary Venoman of the Republican state committee, said to the Republican correspondent to-night: "In an experience of a number of years as secretary of the committee I never have seen Republicans so united and harmonious as this year. I have falled to hear of a single disaffected Republican from Lake Erie to Montank Point. We do hear from various sources of large numbers of Democratic Mugwumpe. Mr. Cleveland's friends do not regard the ticket with favor, because of Mr. Hill's decided opposition to Cleveland and his reform ideas. The best-informed Democrats privately concede the election of the entire Republican state ticket. The legislature will show a handsome Republican majority.

In the county of New York the Republicans have an even chance of electing their entire county ticket. The political situation in New York state, as looked at by an unbiased observer, is rather complex.

Independents say: "We carried Cleveland on a tidal wave, and we will carry Devenport to victory in the same way."

The stalwarts look glum, but they say that "Davenport will win the day, of course." Erie to Montauk Point. We do hear from

that "Davenport will win the day, of course."

The Hill men are hopeful to a degree that no amount of argument, backed by facts, can overcome. One of the men said to-day that Hill would carry the state by 60,000. Cleveland Democrats say Hill will be elected, but they don't look as though they mean it. "The fact is," said a Democrat yesterday afternoon, "I am afraid of the state, and, to tell the truth, Hill is not oversanguine. He is working, however, to win, and if he don't succeed it won't be because he did not try hard. The fact is that Hill realizes that this campaign is a critical test. He was hard. The fact is that Hill realizes that this campaign is a critical test. He was nominated at Saratoga by such positive odds that, as a city paper said a few days ago, he stood upon strong vantage ground. His party as a whole favored him; but that was before the Tweed-Hill revelations, and while I honestly believe Hill to be innocent of all the charges I know a large number of prominent Democrats in the state who will not vote for him. The most damaging work done during this campaign was that letter of Secretary Whitney's, and the word frem Washington don't come as it should, and now the friends of Hill are getting angry."

his best judgment is that it will receive a larger majority than has usually been given a straight Democratic toket.

GEN. SHERMAN'S DOCUMENTS.

Mr. Depew's Post-Prandial Disclosures—Gen. Grant Did Not Apprehend Any National Danger.

St. Louis, Oct. 25.—In an interview published in yesterday's Globe-Democrat, Gen. Sharman is made to say, among many other interesting things in regard to the Grant Johnson matter, that "I never understood Gen. Grant to express any tear that Mr. Johnson contemplated any violence. Mr. Johnson contemplated

from Washington don't come as it should, and now the friends of Hill are getting sugry."

Another Democrat said: "The fact is that the nomination of ira Davenport was too strong for Gov. Hill. In the county of Chemung, Hill's county, Davenport is very popular, as he is throughout western New York. In Elmira, Hill's own city, Davenport is very popular, as he is throughout western New York. In Elmira, Hill's own city, Davenport is very popular; they know Hill too well there."

Arthur P. Rose, of the law firm of Mason & Rose, the successors to the business of the late Judge Folger, in Goneva, and who were the leaders in the independent movement last year in central New York, has written a correct report, printed in Democratic newspapers, to the effect that Judge Folger's friends are not cordially supporting Davenport. Rose says: "For myself I can claim some acquaintance with Judge Folger's friends and with those who were not his friends in the Republican party here, and I have yet to hear of one of them who will refuse to support Davenport, and the same reasons that influence the independent Republicans to my knowledge influence many Democrate, so that I expect to see Davenport run largely ahead of his ticket in this town."

Col. George Bliss says that he is consident

Col. George Bliss says that he is confident and pleased with the outlook for both the state and county tickets. "There is harmony among all hands, and we are all working tegether with a strong pull."

Gen. E. A. Merritt says: "My county. St. Lawrence, will go about \$,000 Republican majority; Mr. Davenport will be elected, and bis auccess will certainly be a rebuke to the administration." to the administration."

Gen. Carr and Senator Logan will speak

at Binghanton, N. Y., on Oct. 29. Register Reilly, speaking of the President's \$1,000 check, said: "I have always be-lieved from the beginning of this canvass his decisive Democratic style. He has done
so. That check for a good round sum, for
Mr. Cleveland is not a wealthy man, will
silence rumors as to his lukewarmness in
this campaign. But it fan't the size of the
sum, my friend, that will do this; it is the
act itself. With a Republican majority in
the Senate our political opponents control
the confirmation of appointments. On the
other hand, civil service laws which his oath
of office binds him to obey, and which he
is obeying, tie Mr. Cleveland up."

MR. CONKLING DENIES.

He Repudiates the Alleged Interview With Him About the Republican

Party. Hon. Rescor Conkling, who came here last Friday, returned to New York yesterday after-noon. Before going his attention was called to the alleged interview with him printed in the New York Sun yesterday morning. The interview was a very claborate one, and Mr. Conkling was quoted as saying that he was not interested in nor would be aid the political affilirs of New York. He was also quoted as boing adverse to Mr. Davenport, and as characterising the Republican state platform as a mass of withing res, validity, and monomental vacuity. The relator is alleged by the laterviewer to have made has of the following remarkable language: The Republican party has been drugged down to its presum for stage by the manupulations of one man, whose oversheling. the alleged interview with him printed in the ginge: The Republican party has been dragged down to its present low stage by the manipulations of one man, whose overwhelming ambition for the presidential seat led him to all lengths to accomplish his life-long drem and ambition. He wreeked a President by his manipulations in forcing him to make appointments that led to a distinct of the party. He performed acts to attain his cond for his own advancement, that even high heaven would protest against. He practiced vensity to that extent that it became a proverh and still remains a hissing among the good men of the party and of the whole land, but he has his reward. He has been relegated to that privacy that should have been his lot eight years ago. His adherents have admitted since the last election that they were boodwinked, and many men who are of high political standing have stated to me that they ried the day that they sided him in what they now earlies until yellows. Proor confort have they obtained from ms. These parties are now energed at finding their hopes blasted, and laveigh as heavily against their one time himrious l'uniforme land kinght as they were heartily and conspicuously prominent in sheating his praises a year ago. The party is in the hands of these who have been the willing tools of the man from Maine, and it remains to be seen what they will do with it."

Senator Coukling, when he read the interview is understood to have repudiated it outright, asserting that such an interview never took place.

THE OHIO ELECTION COUNT. Snap Judgment Against Republicans-

CINCINEATI, Oct. 25.—The official count of Hamilton county has been completed, and the papers were sent to the secretary of state last ight. Certificates of election were issued Fri-

Vold Certificates Issued.

He Is Said to Have Tended with Postmaster Pearson to Defeat Blaine. A great many stories are being told about Senator Arthur P. Gorman, of Muryland, at this time. It will be remembered that in a few days are election of the Maryland begish-ture will be held, which legislature will be

thin time. It will be remembered that in a few days an election of the Maryland brisishmine will be held, which begislature will be called upon to elect Benatur Gorman's and crewor. There is an independent movement in the state, in which disaffected Democrats and the Republican minority are joining lianns, with a prespect of carrying the day. Although Gorman has been charged with a fishough Gorman has been charged with a fishough Gorman has been charged with a fishough Gorman has been charged with a fish outside. It is suid that on the Thursday last presending the presidential campaign last year 1 hones. L. James, her besimaster general, array ged with terrain for a trade with Postmenter Pearson, of New York, which defeated Mr. Baine. The trade was that Pearson about keep the 1,125 cmployes of the New York portolice from voting by the exercise of his official influence, and in return Pearson, as to be reappointed whether a Republican or Democrat was elected President. Pearson, it is stated, earried out his agreement, suit James and Gorman minipulated his reappointment. It is stated that the Magawing managers knew of the significant in the history has been also been a suit of the agreement at the time, and that the state geniteman at land pretended that to believe it. John G. Priest, of Missouri, and Stephen B. Eldins know the facts new, and have given them out to friends. The common labority with a think time.

A gentleman employed in a department here, what beought about that reappointment, whatever they were, are sufficient to again they work the freshied in Pearson's reappointment, whatever they were are sufficient to again they be to be found to friends. The common labority with a think time.

A gentleman employed in a department here, who resides in Baltimore as a sufficient to again any bourton bemocrat before a bourbon common the leep think to the family, sake I faturday that it will only be by the grossed frauds and the interned out. This is the estimate of Gorman of the Republicans, and the pearson hav

that "I never understood Gen, Grant to express any fear that Mr. Johnson contemplated any violence. Mr. Johnson contemplated that the constitution and the laws them existing were all sufficient for the process truction of which the constitution and the laws them existing were all sufficient for the reconstruction of which the constitution and the laws them existing were all sufficient for the reconstruction of which the constitution and the laws them existing the laws of the process of the contemplated that they are all of the reconstruction of the constitution and continued: "I measured to constitute the constitution and continued: "I measured the constitution in them which would be reconstituted to the constitution in them which would be reconstituted to the constitution in them which would be reconstituted to the constitution of the constitution in them which would be reconstituted to the constitution of the constitution in them which would be reconstituted to the constitution of the constitution of the constitution in them which would be reconstituted that the constitution was recorded to office Mr. Johnson accused Grant of having aurrendered his office without resistance. That was the cause of the quarrel. I think the parent are making too much of this centre very. It is simply an effort to rektide the embers of a fire which has long since discovered by the focal recognition of the cause of the quarrel. I think the parent are making too much of this centre very. It is simply an effort to rektide the embers of a fire which has long since discovered to the future prospectly of the cause of the quarrel. I think the parent are making to much of this centre very. It is simply an effort to rektide the embers of a fire which has long since discovered to the future prospectly of the cause of the quarrel. I think the parent and the constitution of the cause of the cause of the cause of the quarrel. I think the parent of the cause of the c

A Terrible Domestic Tragedy. PHILADELPHIA, PA., Oct. 25.—A special to the Press from Statrucca, Pa., says: "John Howell, who yesterday murdered his four childeen and then shot and probably fatally injured himself, recovered consciousness this
morning and contessed to the coroner the
killing of his children. Howell was an industrious man, but stekness during the past year
has affected his mind considerably. He
says that yeareday his wife and daughter drove to the willage store
and as soon as they were out or
sight he set about his munerous work. He
induced his four children, whose ages ranged
from 3 to if years, to take arsonic, and, when
they had fallen in a stuper, he successively
placed a pistol close to the forehead of each
and drove a bullet into the brain. Howell then
rated himself with the cocked revolver in his
hand to await the coming of his wife and
daughter, intending to a hit them to his list of
victims. After waiting three hours and they
not returning he shot himself twice and fell
unconscious lesses the mardered children,
where he was found by his wife and daughter
upon their return shortly after. No oue holds
the wretched man responsible, as his insanity
is generally conceded. It is thought he cannot
recover." dren and then shot and probably fatally in

Remains of Commander Gerringe.

New York, Oct. 25.-The interment of the late Commander Gorringe will take place in Reckland Cemetery, Sparkill, N. Y., on October 27. The members of the order of Lafayette of the United States of America, of which Commander Gerringe was one of the founders, have a large plat in the conciery, and at the time of his death they tendered to the family of the deceased a place of burial in their grounds, requesting also that the final obsequests be delerred until the early attuan, when it would be their pleasure to remove the body from the yaut, Grace Church, to its last resting place. This offer was gratefully accepted by the mother and family of the deceased. It has since been decided by some of Comman ler Gerringe's friends to erect a measurement to his memery, and consecuently atmore plat in the same grounds has been selected for the internett. Rockland Cometery, Sparkill, N. Y., on October

Explosion Under a Street Car.

Ex. Lec. B., Mo., Oct. 25.—Another street railway explosion took place to night like that of last night. It occurred on that of last night, it occurred on
the Jefferson avenue line, near the
tridge which crosses the Missouri
Pavite railroad tracks, about to o'clock,
and hosk one of the front wheels of the ear,
but did no other damage. Several passencers
were in the ear, but asted from the binding of
one or two ladies no one was burt. The streetcar strikers had a parade this afternoon and
held a secret meeting to night, the result of
which has not yet transpired.

Mexican-United States Annexation.

Newrott, it. 1. Oct. 2s.—Water chedwick, a militarous citizen, who has been intesing run home for many days, was seniel drawned are to say. The had their advanced his

APPAIRS OF THE TURP.

The Races, Racers, and Riding at the Late Meeting-A Word About a New Regulation - To-Day's Eventsat Brigh-

The aniumn meeting of the National Jockey Club ended on Saturday with six good races, which were carried off by Beesie B. John C. Jon Louises. Col. Sprague, Quebec, and C. d. Clark. The meeting was unquestionably one of the meat successful ever held by the club. From the first day to the last the attendance was large. The racing diroughout was upon, one of the marked realmer being the uniform success the marked realmer being the uniform success the meeting of the marked freshmen being the uniform success that the club ever gave a meeting in the club, the hardly on event that the club ever gave a meeting in which there were so low surprises. Tony Fowler and flessie B. were the only lorses that said over 30 in the "sameels."

An extermed Hunday continuously an interest that serveral of them were disbouredly ran and won. This serious charge cannot well be substantiated. The serie who were the article insut have done so when laboring under the disappointment naturally following illeplaced "investments" in turn chances. The race won by Linu was given her by a bad sart, modubedly, but had starts occur at all race meetings, and the exceptions to good starts at the meeting just closed were signally few. As in the exceptions takes, it is folly to talk of frond. Strathspey has always been a good horse, and was nove better than in the arce has a substitute the scripton that good a horse as larnum is he never saw the day that he could give the mare nineteen pounds and a beating with the latter in good form. Taking this view of the mater in good form, that the could give the mater nineteen pounds and a beating with the latter the Sarious A. River and that the could give the mater nineteen pounds and a beating with the latter the sale of the general and by public form.

As to the genithmen's race it is simply folly to talk of front. A truer run than a presumed appriority that the race showed did not exist. Any one knowing much about race horses must have seen beated by the result and by public form.

As to the genithmen of t

Pinest, 166.
For these races the Narronal Resuntions makes the billowing selections.
First race—Unique arst, fully Mack of Cas-Third race—Jack of Hearts first, Hickory Jim

recond.
Fourth race-Little Minch first, Pericles Fifth mee-Ernest first, Audacity second.

The Gaudaur-Hamm Sculling Rave.

St. Lotis, Get. 25.—The Gaudaur-Hamm sculling match, which was arranged to be rowed on Creve Recur Lake near this city on November 1, for \$400 aside and a merchants jurse of the same amount added has been declared off as a public event, owing to the fact that the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company would not give the oastmen a percentage. The match will be rowed, however, in the near intere for the merchants purse and a few of the friends will be present at the contest.

Mr. Jus. A. St. John of this city, the becker of Gaudaur, has received a tolegram from Wallace Ross, stating the. he say! Temmer were willing to row transfar and match. Mr. St. John has accepted the profer, and has telegraphed Ross to name the time and state how much he whomes to row for. It is not known who will be fandaur's match but it is a specific that that there is a fandaur's match but it is a specific that that there is a fandaur's match but it is a specific that that the Hamm or Hosmer will be the man The Telephone Suits. Three several peritions have been presented to the Department of Justice asking that suits in

equity be brought to vacate the Bell patents now owned by the American Bell Telephone Company. Two of these petitions were presented by the Globe Telephone Company and the other by the Washington Felephone Company. In each case the Department of Justice has referred the petitions, with the accompanying papers, to the Department of the Interior for the "report, advice, and recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior." The Secretary of the Interior, in turn, has referred each to the Commissioner of patents for his "report and opinion." Mr. Mantymery has not yet reported in the Secretary of the Interior, but has submitted to him a brief summary of each case. Secretary Lamar directs and will order that brase much as his "advice, opinion, and recommendation" are invited by will ask all the interest parters to appear before him and the commissioner of patents in public secsion, exhibit all the facts, and answer the following questions.

"J. Has this government the right to instiequity be brought to vacate the Bell patents questions.

"I has this government the right to institute and maintain such a suit for such a purpose?" and,

"I it has, do the facts as they shall to presented warrant or demand that such suit be trought."

The Yew Control of the said, decided to ap-point Hon, Leveret saltoosail cullecter of the port of Boston, and the antionicement of the appointment may be expected in a few days.

Gov. Foraher in Virginia. Governor-elect J. B. Foraker, of Onio, ar-rived in the city yearriay, and left on the 5.10, train for financies, va., where he will speak to-day.

It is said that Count August Gyldensto'pe, the Swedish charge d'affaires, is to marry Miss Flood, a daughter of the Nevasia millionaire.

The Weather. Thermometric readings-3 a. m., 10.09; 7 a. m. 55,50, 11 s. m., 56,50, 5 p. m., 65,00, 7 p. m., 54,50, 10 p. m., 45,95, 11 to m., 41,00, Mean temperature, 47,50, maximum, 61,50, minimum, 51,50, mean relative humidity, 75,50,

## GARIAN TERRITORY.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THREE CENTS.

SERVIAN TROOPS HAVE INVADED BUL-

Irish National League Denounced -Doomed to Disappointment - E1 Mahdi's Tomb-British Troops for Rangoon-Cantonal Local Option.

LONDON, Oct. 26,-Advices from Saffa. say that the Servian troops who advanced on Bulgarian territory yesterday halted at the custom house, just within the frontier lines. They refused to forward the Buigarian mails. A Bulgarian officer was ar-rested by the Servians, but was soon re-

Russians in Bulgarian service advise that Solia be fortified. Prince Alexander declines to fortify the town.

Buchanist, Oct. 25.—A slight skirmish has taken place between Bulgarian and Servian pickets.

SOFIA, Oct. 25.—Five thousand infantry from the Adrianople frontier have arrived here. They are looking well.

SALOSICA, Oct. 25.—Large bodies of troops continue to arrive here.

Philipropolis, Oct. 25.—The amalgamation of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelis is completed. Delegates from the ministry at Sofia have arrived here to introduce a Bulgarian regime.

garian regime.
CONTANTINOPLE, Oct. 25.—The conference on the Balkan question did not meet to-day. It will probably meet on Wednesday. day. The Anglo-Turkish convention regarding

the government of Egypt has been si DOOMED TO DISAPPOINTMENT. LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Economist, commenting upon the unstable equilibrum of the liberal party, says the liberals will doubtless win in the coming elections, but that their victory will be temporary and provisional, and will not outlast Mr. Gladstone's political life.

The radicals, says the Economist, are mistaken in assuming too confidently that the

The radicals, says the Economist, are mistaken in assuming too confidently that the future belongs to Mr. Chamberlain. Claptrop, like curses, comes home to roost. Mr. Chamberlain has raised hopes among the ignorant classes that are doomed to disappointment when the awakening day cemes. Mr. Chamberlain will find it more difficult to induce the people to trust him a second time.

BELGRADE, Oct. 25.—Two members of the skuptching, named Taste and Popovic, have been arrested at Cask on suspicion of being implicated in a plot to murder the governor. CANTONAL LUCAL OPTION.

Brane, Oct. 25.—Two-thirds of the nation have voted in favor of cantonal local option. Many citizens abstained from voting on the

THISH NATIONAL LEAGUE DENOUNCED. Inish National League Denounced.

Dunlin, Oct. 25.—The Patriotic Union has issued a long manifests denouncing the Irish National League for having for five years embittered Irish home life, coerced individuals liberty, exterted hard earned money from the people, and permitted the perpetration of outrages. The union appeals to the people to assert their independence of the league and maintain the integrity of the empire.

EL MARDU'S TOMB—A MECCA,

CAIRO, Oct. 25.—Stater Chriand, who has

EL MARDI'S TOSIR—A MECCA.

CAIRO, Oct. 25.—Sister Cipriand, who has arrived here from Khartoum, states that Slatin Bey, Lupton Hey, and Cerri Bey have been put in chains at Omdurraman. That place, she said, has become a second Mecca, and thousands of Arabs are visiting the mahdi's tomb there. She also states that the garrison at Senaar were surprised while on a foraging expedition. Their retreat was cut off and they were compelled to surrender to the rebels.

Sister Cipriane, reterring to the fate of Olivier Fain, says, that the fell from his camel while fil, and that the Arabs, who were hurrying forward at the time, buried him before he was dead.

ERITISH TROOPS FOR RANGOON.

BRITISH TROOPS FOR HANGOON.
SIMLA, Oct. 25.—Indian troops will be sent to Rangoon without waiting for King Theebaw's reply to the Indian government's ultimatum.
LONDON, Oct. 26.—The British man-of-war
Bacchante, with Admiral Richard on board,
has sailed from Zanzibar for Bangoon.

A SERMON TO STRANGERS.

Rev. S. H. Green Discusses the Floating

Population of Washington. Bev. S. H. Green at the Cavalry Haptist Church last evening preached a "sermon to strangers," to a large audience. The discourse abounded, with feeling and poetic beauty. Many strangers who at this time come to Washington, whose lives at home have been exemplarly, find temptations never before encountered. "There are done for industy," said the preacher, "that are supported shorether by strangers. But, on the other hand a stranger in a city has opportunities for beginning a new life which lie has not at home. At home his reputation is on what he has been, but in a strange city he is judged only by what he does, and nas, as it were, an opportunity to begin life over again. This they were beseched to do. The sermen was particularly appropriate, as there are agreed many strangers whom the new administration has brought to the city, who now attend the Caivary Baptist Church. strangers," to a large audience. The discourse

Spread of Smallpox.
AUCUTA, ME., GO., 25.-Dr. Young of the state board of health, who visited the infection station at Moose river last week, says that tion station at Moose river last week, says that a large number of French Camadians passing torough the blace ate not inspected or vaccinated, unless this has recently been done, and that many escape by passing in the night. A night watch will be employed to watch them. In: Thornton is tuitiding as speedily as possible a fungating station where the elothing of emigrants is to be dislinfeeted. Immber o serators are taking attern measures to prevent the appearance of smaliper in their camps. They will neither employ men who have not show vectors of or allow such in their camps. Frenching at the camp will neither employ men who have not show vectors of nor allow such in their camps.

Frenching attention who such in their camps.

Frenching attention who came from Montal Weinesday, will be taken to the post-house timeorrow. The block in which ho lodged has been quarantheed, and the residents will be ever, however, as the Montreal man election.

Incompetent Men Appointed.

A Woman Suffering from Hydrophobia. Hungarout, Cony., Oct. 25.—Mrs. Ann. Feu-netl, of Trumbull, came to this cityly-storday. Last right while on the street she was closed

by friends.

A Bruial Husband Beaten.

Pitragra, Oct. St.—When intoxicated toright Robert Whighes anacked his wife and daughter, and was cruelly abusing them when daughter, and was cruely among them when feoring and Charler Serwart, brishers of Mrs. Wignins, inverfered and beat Wignins over the head with a revolver until he was insensible. They then threw him into the street, where he was found some time later by the police. His injuries are believed to be fatal. The Stewarts have been arrested.

Prospective Lynching.

Charrasonia, Tans., Get. 23.-Jahn C Thompson, who mardered James C. White, a leading merchant at Glen Aless Tenn., was capting to high at Omolda. He will be lytofied before morning, it is thought.